

by Dr. O. L. Fassig in his paper on the daily barometric wave.

A very successful photograph of the members of the convention was taken on Thursday, noon, copies of which, on the scale of 17 by 11, can be had for \$1.25 by applying to Mr. W. M. Wilson, Section Director, Milwaukee, Wis. We take pleasure in adding to our illustrations of the current number of the REVIEW a reduced print of this interesting picture, Plate I.

#### WEATHER BUREAU MEN AS INSTRUCTORS.

Mr. John R. Weeks, Observer, Weather Bureau, addressed the State Convention of Cotton Growers that met at Macon, Ga., on July 12. Upon his invitation, many of the delegates visited the local Weather Bureau office for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the general work of the National Weather Bureau.

### THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By P. C. DAY, Acting Chief Division Meteorological Records.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WEATHER FOR JULY.

The one overshadowing feature of the weather for the month was the long and practically unbroken period of intense heat and drought that prevailed during the month over the great central valleys of the country.

The blighting effect of the merciless rays of the sun day after day, supplemented by an almost entire absence of rainfall, threatened the great agricultural regions with ruin so widespread and disastrous as to be scarcely estimated.

Rains and cooler weather the last few days of the month, however, materially changed the outlook and modified to some extent the effects of the most widespread and disastrous hot wave and drought in the history of the country.

#### PRESSURE.

The distribution of monthly mean pressure is graphically shown on Chart IV and the numerical values are given in Tables I and VI.

Pressure conditions did not differ materially from the normal, except that the permanent area of low pressure over the plateau and plains region was somewhat intensified and extended eastward considerably beyond its normal boundaries. The areas of high and low pressure that moved across the country were generally ill-defined and lacking in energy, in fact, a notable feature of the month was the inconsequential barometric changes from day to day and the resulting stagnation of the lower strata of the atmosphere. Compared with the normal, pressure for July was slightly in excess over a narrow strip along the immediate Atlantic coast from Florida to the Maritime Provinces of Canada and along the extreme northern edge of the Great Lakes. Over the remainder of the country pressure was below the average, attaining a maximum departure below of from 0.10 to 0.15 inch over the Great Basin and Plains region.

Over the region extending from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific and from the lower lakes eastward and southeastward to the Atlantic coast, the pressure for July was

#### CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for June, 1901, make the following corrections:

On page 253, column 2, line 6 from bottom, for "following" read "preceding."

On page 253, column 2, line 7 from bottom, for "division is" read "divisions are."

On page 257, column 1, note at bottom of table, omit "the sea."

On page 263, column 2, line 29, for "marked" read "masked."

On page 265, column 2, line 16 from bottom, for "lunistic" read "lunisticii."

On page 268, column 1, line 29 from bottom, for "one-fifth per cent" read "1.5 per cent."

On page 268, column 2, line 5 from bottom, for "five thousand million" read "twenty-five thousand million."

generally lower than for the previous month. Over the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, the southern Plateau region and the upper lakes pressure was slightly in excess of that for June.

#### TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of monthly mean surface temperature, as deduced from the records of about 1,000 stations, is shown on Chart VI.

The hot wave of July, 1901, over the central valleys, embracing the great corn belt of the United States, had its inception in the latter part of June and continued with scarcely a break till about the 27th of July, making a record of continuous heat that will probably be the standard for future years. During this period the sky was practically free from clouds, and day after day the unobstructed rays of the sun were poured upon the parched and sun-dried earth.

Even the nights afforded little relief, for while the absence of clouds ordinarily favors radiation of heat from the earth at night, normal conditions appeared to be totally suspended and the air retained its heat during the nights in a manner that appeared remarkable.

Throughout portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas and Nebraska the daily maximum temperature averaged 100° or more from the 25th of June to the end of July. At Beaver City, Nebr., from June 23 to July 31, inclusive, the maximum temperature averaged 104°, and only on three days during the entire period of thirty-nine days, did the maximum temperature fall below 100°. At Columbia, Mo., from June 22 to July 25, inclusive, a period of 34 days, the maximum temperature averaged over 100°, records probably unsurpassed in the history of the country, except in the desert portions of southern California and Arizona. Throughout all the great corn-growing States of the central-west all previous records, both of the monthly means and maximum temperature were exceeded, and yet a surprising feature of the crop conditions at the end of the month was that so large a proportion of the unmaturing crops had stood the fiery ordeal so long without more material injury.

Compared with the normal, the temperature for July was everywhere in excess, except a narrow strip along the Pacific coast and over limited areas of eastern Georgia and the Florida Peninsula. Over all the region from the Appalachian to